

## WEST Search History

[Hide Items](#) | [Restore](#) | [Clear](#) | [Cancel](#)

DATE: Tuesday, August 29, 2006

| <b>Hide?</b>             | <b>Set Name</b> | <b>Query</b>  | <b>Hit Count</b> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|
|                          |                 | <i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>               |                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L5              | Bifidobacteri\$5 same L2  | 0                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L4              | Bifidobacteri\$3 same L2  | 0                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L3              | hydroly\$5 same L2  | 2                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L2              | (gene or sequence or polynucleotide) same L1                            | 18               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | L1              | ((oligosaccharide with alpha-1,6-glucosidase) or oligo-1,6-glucosidase) | 75               |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> index bioscience medicine

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 18:05:37 ON 29 AUG 2006

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> S ((oligosaccharide (w) alpha-1,6-glucosidase) or oligo-1,6-glucosidase or isomaltase)

1 FILE ADISCTI  
4 FILE ADISINSIGHT  
3 FILE ADISNEWS  
75 FILE AGRICOLA  
5 FILE ANABSTR  
3 FILE AQUASCI  
26 FILE BIOENG  
997 FILE BIOSIS  
26 FILE BIOTECHABS  
26 FILE BIOTECHDS  
301 FILE BIOTECHNO  
13 FILES SEARCHED...  
248 FILE CABA  
1098 FILE CAPLUS  
3 FILE CEABA-VTB  
18 FILE CONFSCI  
14 FILE DDFB  
48 FILE DDFU  
278 FILE DGENE  
28 FILE DISSABS  
14 FILE DRUGB  
81 FILE DRUGU  
2 FILE EMBAL  
760 FILE EMBASE  
263 FILE ESBIOBASE  
30 FILES SEARCHED...  
25 FILE FROSTI  
53 FILE FSTA  
158 FILE GENBANK  
26 FILE IFIPAT  
2 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS  
1 FILE IMSPRODUCT  
1 FILE IMSRESEARCH  
84 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
179 FILE LIFESCI  
855 FILE MEDLINE  
8 FILE NTIS  
45 FILES SEARCHED...  
333 FILE PASCAL  
3 FILE PHAR  
5 FILE PHARMAML  
4 FILE PHIN  
17 FILE PROMT  
4 FILE PROUSDDR  
57 FILES SEARCHED...  
1112 FILE SCISEARCH  
195 FILE TOXCENTER  
225 FILE USPATFULL  
16 FILE USPAT2  
38 FILE WPIDS  
66 FILES SEARCHED...  
38 FILE WPINDEX  
68 FILES SEARCHED...  
5 FILE IPA  
12 FILE NAPRALERT  
7 FILE NLDB

50 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 71 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE ((OLIGOSACCHARIDE (W) ALPHA-1,6-GLUCOSIDASE) OR OLIGO-1,6-GLUCOSIDASE OR ISOMALTASE)

=> d rank

|     |      |             |
|-----|------|-------------|
| F1  | 1112 | SCISEARCH   |
| F2  | 1098 | CAPLUS      |
| F3  | 997  | BIOSIS      |
| F4  | 855  | MEDLINE     |
| F5  | 760  | EMBASE      |
| F6  | 333  | PASCAL      |
| F7  | 301  | BIOTECHNO   |
| F8  | 278  | DGENE       |
| F9  | 263  | ESBIOBASE   |
| F10 | 248  | CABA        |
| F11 | 225  | USPATFULL   |
| F12 | 195  | TOXCENTER   |
| F13 | 179  | LIFESCI     |
| F14 | 158  | GENBANK     |
| F15 | 84   | JICST-EPLUS |
| F16 | 81   | DRUGU       |
| F17 | 75   | AGRICOLA    |
| F18 | 53   | FSTA        |
| F19 | 48   | DDFU        |
| F20 | 38   | WPIDS       |
| F21 | 38   | WPINDEX     |
| F22 | 28   | DISSABS     |
| F23 | 26   | BIOENG      |
| F24 | 26   | BIOTECHABS  |
| F25 | 26   | BIOTECHDS   |

=> file f1-f7, f9-f13, f17, f20

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full,

by means of any process and on any support whatsoever

is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 CAB INTERNATIONAL (CABI)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ACS

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:10:30 ON 29 AUG 2006  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

=> s L1

7 FILES SEARCHED...

10 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 6679 L1

=> S (gene or sequence or polynucleotide) (s) L2

7 FILES SEARCHED...

L3 1194 (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L2

=> S (clone or recombinant) (s) L3

L4 86 (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT) (S) L3

=> S hydroly? (s) L4

L5 1 HYDROLY? (S) L4

=> S starch (s) L4

L6 1 STARCH (S) L4

=> S Bifidobacteri? (s) L4

L7 0 BIFIDOBACTERI? (S) L4

=> S Bifido? (s) L4

L8 0 BIFIDO? (S) L4

=> dup rem L4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L9 44 DUP REM L4 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> S express? (s) L9

L10 22 EXPRESS? (S) L9

=> d ibib abs L10 1-22

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:234377 SCISEARCH <<LOGINID::20060829>>

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 411DW

TITLE: Activity of hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha and  
hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta isoforms is differently  
affected by the inhibition of protein phosphatases 1/2A

AUTHOR: Carriere V (Reprint); Lacasa M; Rousset M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Paris 06, INSERM, U505, 15 Rue Ecole Med, F-75006  
Paris, France (Reprint); Univ Paris 06, INSERM, U505,  
F-75006 Paris, France

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: France

SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (1 MAR 2001) Vol. 354, Part 2, pp.  
301-308.

ISSN: 0264-6021.

PUBLISHER: PORTLAND PRESS, 59 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON W1N 3AJ, ENGLAND

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 50

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Mar 2001

Last Updated on STN: 30 Mar 2001

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB Phosphorylation/dephosphorylation processes are known to control the  
activity of several transcription factors. The nutrition-dependent  
expression of sucrase-isomaltase and Na<sup>+</sup>/glucose cotransporter 1, two  
proteins implicated in the intestinal absorption of glucose, has been

shown to be closely related to modifications of hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 (HNF1) activity. This study was conducted to determine whether phosphorylation/dephosphorylation processes could control HNF1 activity. We show that \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of the \*\*\*gene\*\*\* encoding sucrose-\*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* is inhibited in the enterocytic Caco-2 \*\*\*clone\*\*\* TC7 by okadaic acid at a concentration that is known to inhibit protein phosphatases 1/2A and that does not affect cell viability. At the same concentration, phosphorylation of the HNF1 alpha and HNF1 beta isoforms is greatly enhanced and their DNA-binding capacity is decreased. The phosphorylation state of HNF1 beta isoforms directly affects their DNA-binding capacity. In contrast, the decreased DNA-binding activity of the HNF1 alpha isoforms, which was observed after the inhibition of protein phosphatases 1/2A, is due to a net decrease in their total cellular and nuclear amounts. Such an effect results from a decrease in both the HNF1 alpha mRNA levels and the half-life of the protein. This is the first evidence for the implication of protein phosphatases 1/2A in the control of the activity of HNF1 isoforms. Moreover, these results emphasize a physiological role for the balance between phosphatases and kinases in the nutrition-dependent regulation of HNF1-controlled genes.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:915005 SCISEARCH <<LOGINID::20060829>>

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 143KR

TITLE: Two HNF-1 binding sites govern the glucose repression of the human sucrose-isomaltase promoter

AUTHOR: Rodolosse A; Carriere V; Rousset M; Lacasa M (Reprint)

CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM, U178, Unite Rech Differentiat Cellulaire Intestinale, 16 Ave Paul Vaillant Couturier, F-94807 Villejuif, France (Reprint); INSERM, U178, Unite Rech Differentiat Cellulaire Intestinale, F-94807 Villejuif, France; Univ Paris 06, F-75251 Paris 05, France

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: France

SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (15 NOV 1998) Vol. 336, Part 1, pp. 115-123.

ISSN: 0264-6021.

PUBLISHER: PORTLAND PRESS, 59 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON W1N 3AJ, ENGLAND

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 47

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1998

Last Updated on STN: 1998

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB We have previously shown, using the Caco-2 \*\*\*clone\*\*\* PF11, that glucose represses transcription of the human sucrose-\*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* (SI) \*\*\*gene\*\*\* and that the -370/+30 fragment of the SI \*\*\*gene\*\*\* conferred glucose-regulated \*\*\*expression\*\*\* on a heterologous \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. Different fragments beginning at the already characterized SI footprint (SIF) 1 (-53/-37), SIFR (-153/-129) or SIF3 (-176/-156) elements [Wu, Chen, Forslund and Traber (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269, 17080-17085] were tested, in comparison with the -370/+30 fragment, for their capacity to inhibit reporter gene expression under high-glucose (25 mM) conditions. Unlike SIF1 and SIFR, the addition of the HNF (hepatocyte nuclear factor)-1-binding element SIF3 to the promoter fragment was required for repression under high-glucose conditions. This effect was enhanced when the SI promoter was extended to position -370, indicating that the -370/-176 region contains elements that may co-operate with SIF3 to increase the metabolic control of the SI promoter. We have characterized an additional HNF-1-binding site near to and upstream from SIF3; SIF4. By mutagenesis of the three HNF-1-binding elements we show that the two distal HNF-1-recognition sites are the most important for the glucose regulation of the SI gene. Moreover, this glucose regulation was abolished in PF11 cells overexpressing vHNF-1C (variant HNF, an isoform of the HNF-1 family). We thus propose that the differential binding of HNF-1-family proteins to their DNA targets on the SI promoter constitutes the molecular mechanism that controls the glucose regulation of the SI gene transcription.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on

STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:262702 SCISEARCH <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: KX957  
 TITLE: NUCLEOTIDE- \*\*\*SEQUENCE\*\*\* AND \*\*\*EXPRESSION\*\*\* OF  
 A FULL-LENGTH RAT INTESTINAL SUCRASE- \*\*\*ISOMALTASE\*\*\*  
 CDNA \*\*\*CLONE\*\*\*  
 AUTHOR: CHANDRASENA G (Reprint); OSTERHOLM D; LEEPER L L; HENNING  
 S J  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: BAYLOR COLL MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, HOUSTON, TX 77030; BAYLOR  
 COLL MED, DEPT PEDIAT, HOUSTON, TX 77030; UNIV HOUSTON,  
 DEPT BIOL, HOUSTON, TX 77004  
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA  
 SOURCE: GASTROENTEROLOGY, (APR 1993) Vol. 104, No. 4, Supp. [S],  
 pp. A239-A239.  
 ISSN: 0016-5085.  
 PUBLISHER: W B SAUNDERS CO, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE WEST CURTIS CENTER,  
 STE 300, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3399.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal  
 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 1  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1994

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:156681 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
 Correction of: 2005:60757  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:216629  
 Correction of: 142:132329  
 TITLE: Gene expression profiles and biomarkers for the  
 detection of hyperlipidemia and other disease-related  
 gene transcripts in blood  
 INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-Chin  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ChondroGene Limited, Can.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 155 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.  
 Ser. No. 802,875.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 31  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.             | KIND | DATE            | APPLICATION NO. | DATE       |
|------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| US 2004248170          | A1   | 20041209        | US 2004-812777  | 20040330   |
| US 2004014059          | A1   | 20040122        | US 2002-268730  | 20021009   |
| US 2006134635          | A1   | 20060622        | US 2004-802875  | 20040312   |
| US 2005191637          | A1   | 20050901        | US 2004-803737  | 20040318   |
| US 2005196762          | A1   | 20050908        | US 2004-803759  | 20040318   |
| US 2005196763          | A1   | 20050908        | US 2004-803857  | 20040318   |
| US 2005196764          | A1   | 20050908        | US 2004-803858  | 20040318   |
| US 2005208505          | A1   | 20050922        | US 2004-803648  | 20040318   |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: |      |                 |                 |            |
|                        |      |                 | US 1999-115125P | P 19990106 |
|                        |      | US 2000-477148  | B1 20000104     |            |
|                        |      | US 2002-268730  | A2 20021009     |            |
|                        |      | US 2003-601518  | A2 20030620     |            |
|                        |      | US 2004-802875  | A2 20040312     |            |
|                        |      | US 2001-271955P | P 20010228      |            |
|                        |      | US 2001-275017P | P 20010312      |            |
|                        |      | US 2001-305340P | P 20010713      |            |
|                        |      | US 2002-85783   | A2 20020228     |            |

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equiv. nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing, and monitoring diseases, and in particular hyperlipidemia, using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. Affymetrix Human Genome U133 and ChondroChip microarrays were used to detect differentially expressed gene transcripts in hypertension, obesity, allergy, systemic steroids, coronary artery disease, diabetes type 2, hyperlipidemia, lung disease, bladder cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, liver

cancer, schizophrenia, Chagas disease, asthma, and manic depression syndrome. The present invention describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:770032 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060829>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:258765

TITLE: Genes showing altered patterns of expression in metastatic lung and breast cancer and their use in diagnosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Aziz, Natasha; Zlotnik, Albert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Protein Design Labs, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 233 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.  | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2004063355   | A2   | 20040729 | WO 2004-XC885   | 20040112 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW     |      |          |                 |          |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  |      |          |                 |          |
| WO 2004063355   | A2   | 20040729 | WO 2004-US885   | 20040112 |
| WO 2004063355   | A3   | 20050929 |                 |          |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW |      |          |                 |          |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  |      |          |                 |          |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-439058P P 20030110   |      |          |                 |          |
| WO 2004-US885 A 20040112  |      |          |                 |          |

AB Genes that showed altered patterns of expression in metastatic lung and breast cancer are described for use in diagnosis and prognosis of the diseases. The genes or gene products may also be useful as targets for anti-cancer drugs. [This abstr. record is one of 4 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:112064 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060829>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:369592

TITLE: Cloning and \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of an \*\*\*oligo\*\*\*  
- \*\*\*1\*\*\*, \*\*\*6\*\*\* - \*\*\*glucosidase\*\*\*  
\*\*\*gene\*\*\* from *Arthrobacter globiformis* I42 and  
biochemical characterization of the  
\*\*\*recombinant\*\*\* enzyme

AUTHOR(S): Yamaguchi, Kouzou; Morimoto, Naoki; Wang, Yi;  
Watanabe, Kenji; Unno, Takehiro; Ito, Hiroyuki;  
Matsui, Hirokazu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Appl. Biosci., Grad. Sch. Agric., Hokkaido Univ.,  
Sapporo, 060-8589, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Glycoscience (2004), 51(1), 37-40

CODEN: JAGLFX; ISSN: 1344-7882

PUBLISHER: Japanese Society of Applied Glycoscience

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The gene encoding an oligo-1,6-glucosidase was cloned in terms of walking downstream from the glucodextranase gene of the chromosomal DNA of *Arthrobacter globiformis* 142. An open reading frame consisted of 1731 base pairs that encoded a mature protein of 577 amino acids (Mr, 63,000) was found. Transformed *Escherichia coli* cells carrying the 1.7-kb fragment overproduced the oligo-1,6-glucosidase under control of the T7 promoter of a pET system. Kinetic analyses of the recombinant protein gave  $K_m$  1.76 mM and  $k_0$  697 s<sup>-1</sup> for p-nitrophenyl .alpha.-D-glucopyranoside and  $K_m$  24.1 mM and  $k_0$  41 s<sup>-1</sup> for isomaltose. Its deduced amino acid sequence showed 54% similarity to two amino acid sequences of *Bacillus cereus* oligo-1,6-glucosidase and *Bacillus* .alpha.-glucosidase. The oligo-1,6-glucosidase has four conserved regions shared with .alpha.-amylases. The gene cluster consisted of the glucodextranase and oligo-1,6-glucosidase genes, suggesting that both genes could participate in the degradn. for utilization of dextran in the bacterium.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 22 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.  
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0233123 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Immediate early genes of glucocorticoid action on the developing intestine

AUTHOR: AGBEMAFLE Barbara M.; OESTERREICHER Thomas J.; SHAW Chad A.; HENNING Susan J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States; Department of Molecular and Human Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States; Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States

SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Gastrointestinal and liver physiology, (2005), 51(5), G897-G906, 50 refs.  
ISSN: 0193-1857 CODEN: APGPDF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-670C2, 354000129547570070

AN 2005-0233123 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

AB Prior studies have demonstrated that glucocorticoid hormones elicit functional maturation of the small intestine as evidenced by their ability to induce increases in the \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of various digestive hydrolases, such as sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* and trehalase. However, these increases have a lag time of .eqvsim 24 h, suggesting that they are secondary effects of hormone action. To identify candidate primary response genes, we performed microarray analysis on pooled RNA from jejunums of untreated postnatal day 8 mouse pups and from littermates who earlier received dexamethasone 2 h. Fluorescent dye-labeled samples were hybridized in quadruplicate to glass-spotted cDNA microarrays containing 15,000 cDNA clones from the National Institute of Aging cDNA \*\*\*clone\*\*\* set. Analysis of the resulting signals using relatively stringent criteria identified 66 transcripts upregulated and 36 downregulated by 2 h of glucocorticoid treatment. Among the upregulated transcripts, the magnitude of the increase detected by microarray ranged from 1.4- to 16-fold. Selected mRNAs from throughout the range were subsequently analyzed by Northern blot analysis. Of 11 mRNAs chosen all were confirmed, and there was a strong correlation between the magnitude of the increase observed from the microarray analysis and from Northern blot analysis. Additional time points showed that these transcripts peaked between 2 and 6 h and had returned to baseline by 24 h. \*\*\*Gene\*\*\* ontology analysis showed pleiotropic effects of dexamethasone on the developing intestine and pointed to genes



in the development category as being likely candidates for mediation of glucocorticoid-induced maturation of intestinal function.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 22 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.  
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-0324333 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1996 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Transimmortalized mouse intestinal cells (m-IC.sub.c.sub.1.sub.2) that maintain a crypt phenotype

AUTHOR: BENS M.; BOGDANOVA A.; CLUZEAUD F.; MIQUEROL L.; KERNEIS S.; KRAEHENBUHL J. P.; KAHN A.; PRINGAULT E.; VANDEWALLE A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale U246, Institut Federatif de Recherche, Faculte de Medecine Xavier Bichat, 75870 Paris, France; Institut Cochin de Genetique Moleculaire, Genetique et Pathologie Moleculaires, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale U129, Faculte Cochin, Paris 75014, France; Institut Pasteur, 75729 Paris, France

SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Cell physiology, (1996), 39(6), C1666-C1674, 43 refs.  
ISSN: 0363-6143 CODEN: AJPCDD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-670B, 354000060065150120

AN 1996-0324333 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1996 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

AB This study describes the properties of a \*\*\*clone\*\*\* of immortalized cells (m-IC.sub.c.sub.1.sub.2 cells) derived from the bases of small intestinal villi from 20-day-old fetuses of L-type pyruvate kinase (L-PK)/TAgl transgenic mice. The mice harbor the simian virus 40 large T antigen under the control of the 5' regulatory \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* from the L-PK \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. m-IC.sub.c.sub.1.sub.2 cells \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* nuclear large T antigen, had a prolonged life span, and were nontumorigenic when injected into nude mice. They formed confluent monolayers of cuboid cells separated by tight junctions, developed dense, short apical microvilli, and formed domes. They also possessed cytokeratins, villin, aminopeptidase N, dipeptidyl-peptidase IV, and glucoamylase and retained crypt cell features, including intracellular sucrose \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* and .alpha.-L-fucose glycoconjugates accumulation and \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor and the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. Thus the m-IC .sub.c.sub.1.sub.2 cell line obtained by targeted oncogenesis in transgenic mice maintained in culture several important properties and differentiated functions of intestinal crypt cells.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 22 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.  
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-0562932 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Messenger RNAs expressed in intestine of adult but not baby rabbits : isolation of cognate cDNAs and characterization of a novel brush border protein with esterase and phospholipase activity

AUTHOR: BOLL W.; SCHMID-CHANDA T.; SEMENZA G.; MANTEI N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: ETH-Zent., Swiss federal inst. technology, dep. biochemistry, 8092 Zuerich, Switzerland

SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1993), 268(17), 12901-12911, 60 refs.

ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-3082, 354000034822550970

AN 1993-0562932 PASCAL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB Using a subtractive hybridization method, we have cloned cDNAs corresponding to 10 different mRNAs which share the property of being \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in the intestine of adult but not baby rabbits. Four could be identified as coding for previously known \*\*\*gene\*\*\* products (sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\*, glutathione S-transferase, a cytochrome P450, and a long form of ferritin mRNA), while six code for previously unknown proteins. One \*\*\*clone\*\*\*, AdRab-B, codes for a protein of 1458 amino acids, including (i) a putative signal \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* at the NH.sub.2 terminus, (ii) four internal repeats, 308-346 amino acids in length, (iii) a hydrophobic stretch near the COOH terminus, which represents a potential membrane anchor, and (iv) a short hydrophilic stretch at the very COOH terminus

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 22 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:28311429 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Molecular cloning of sucrase-isomaltase cDNA in the house musk shrew *Suncus murinus* and identification of a mutation responsible for isolated sucrase deficiency

AUTHOR: Ito T.; Hayashi Y.; Ohmori S.; Oda S.-I.; Seo H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Y. Hayashi, Department of Endocrinology, Div. of Molec./Cellular Adaptation, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-01, Japan.

E-mail: hayashiy@endeavor.riem.nagoya-u.ac.jp

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (26 JUN 1998), 273/26 (16464-16469), 37 reference(s)

CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1998:28311429 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB Isolated sucrase deficiency has been demonstrated in a line of house musk shrew, *Suncus murinus* (laboratory name: *suncus*). This animal belongs to the order Insectivore and is phylogenetically different from ordinarily used laboratory animals. They are believed to have evolved with mainly animal food without sucrose. To study the molecular basis of the sucrase deficiency in *suncus*, we cloned 6.0.-kilobase (kb) sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* (SI, EC 3.2.1.48-10) cDNA from *suncus* intestinal cDNA library. The cDNA \*\*\*clone\*\*\* contained a 5442- base pair (bp)-long open reading frame preceded by an in frame termination codon. The deduced 1813-amino acid \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* showed 68.6, 71.2, and 74.7% similarity with those of rat, rabbit, and human, respectively. A cleavage site between \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* and sucrase as well as the region surrounding the catalytic sites for sucrase and \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* were conserved among the species. Out of 18 potential N-linked glycosylation sites, 5 were common among all 4 species. In the connecting segment which was enriched with O-linked glycosylation sites in the other species, only two sites were present in *suncus*. Northern blot analysis revealed that the 6.0-kb SI mRNA was \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in the KAT line with intact sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* activity. In contrast, 3.0-kb SI mRNA was \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in *suncus* of the MI line with isolated sucrase deficiency. The 3.0-kb mRNA cosegregated with sucrase deficiency phenotype as an autosomal recessive trait. \*\*\*Sequence\*\*\* analysis revealed a 2-nucleotide deletion at position 2767-2768, which results in a frameshift and an immature termination codon. The cDNA of the MI line diverged from that of the KAT line at position 2865, having an 18-bp unique \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* followed by a poly(A) tail. The mutant cDNA encodes 922 amino acid residues which preserves the region for \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* but lacks that for whole sucrase. While the cells transfected with the plasmids \*\*\*expressing\*\*\* SI in the KAT line showed both sucrase and \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* activity, the plasmids \*\*\*expressing\*\*\* MI line cDNA showed only \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* activity. Thus it was concluded that the mutation in the SI \*\*\*gene\*\*\* was responsible for isolated sucrase deficiency in the MI line.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 22 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26303174 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Transimmortalized mouse intestinal cells (m-IC(cl2)) that maintain a crypt phenotype

AUTHOR: Bens M.; Bogdanova A.; Cluzeaud F.; Miquerol L.;  
 Kerneis S.; Krachenbuhl J.P.; Kahn A.; Pringault E.;  
 Vandewalle A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Medecine-Xavier Bichat, INSERM U246, B.P.  
 416,75870 Paris Cedex 18, France.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology,  
 (1996), 270/6 39-6 (C1666-C1674)  
 CODEN: AJPCDD ISSN: 0363-6143  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
 COUNTRY: United States  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English  
 AN 1996:26303174 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB This study describes the properties of a \*\*\*clone\*\*\* of immortalized  
 cells (m-IC(cl2) cells) derived from the bases of small intestinal villi  
 from 20-day- old fetuses of L-type pyruvate kinase (L-PK)/TAG1 transgenic  
 mice. The mice harbor the simian virus 40 large T antigen under the  
 control of the 5' regulatory \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* from the L-PK  
 \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. m-IC(cl2) cells \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* nuclear large T  
 antigen, had a prolonged life span, and were nontumorigenic when injected  
 into nude mice. They formed confluent monolayers of cuboid cells  
 separated by tight junctions, developed dense, short apical microvilli,  
 and formed domes. They also possessed cytokeratins, villin,  
 aminopeptidase N, dipeptidyl-peptidase IV, and glucoamylase and retained  
 crypt cell features, including intracellular sucrase \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\*  
 and .alpha.-L-fucose glycoconjugates accumulation and \*\*\*expression\*\*\*  
 of the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor and the cystic fibrosis  
 transmembrane conductance regulator \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. Thus the m-IC(cl2)  
 cell line obtained by targeted oncogenesis in transgenic mice maintained  
 in culture several important properties and differentiated functions of  
 intestinal crypt cells.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 22 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26113566 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: A limited upstream region of the human  
 sucrase-isomaltase gene confers glucose-regulated  
 expression on a heterologous gene  
 AUTHOR: Rodolosse A.; Chantret I.; Lacasa M.; Chevalier G.;  
 Zweibaum A.; Swallows D.; Rousset M.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U178, Universite Paris-Sud, 16 avenue  
 Paul-Vaillant Couturier, 94807 Villejuif Cedex, France.  
 SOURCE: Biochemical Journal, (1996), 315/1 (301-306)  
 CODEN: BIJOAK ISSN: 0264-6021  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
 COUNTRY: United Kingdom  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English  
 AN 1996:26113566 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB We have previously shown that glucose can exert a repressive effect on  
 the transcription of the sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* (SI) \*\*\*gene\*\*\*  
 in the differentiated enterocyte-like human colon carcinoma cell lines  
 HT-29 and Caco-2. To characterize the region through which glucose exerts  
 this effect, three different-length fragments of the 5'-flanking region  
 of the human SI \*\*\*gene\*\*\* were linked to the reporter \*\*\*gene\*\*\*  
 luciferase in an episomal vector carrying a hygromycin resistance  
 \*\*\*gene\*\*\*. These fragments were used for transfection into a  
 \*\*\*clone\*\*\* of the Caco-2 cell line, PF11, which has high glucose  
 consumption and only \*\*\*expresses\*\*\* SI at high levels when cultured  
 in the presence of a low supply of glucose. By using the stably  
 transformed PF11 cells grown either in standard high glucose (25 mM) or  
 in low glucose (1 mM) it was possible to show that the smallest fragment  
 of the SI promoter, extending from bases - 370 to + 30, contains all the  
 information required for the glucose repression of the reporter  
 \*\*\*gene\*\*\* luciferase.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 22 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:22006426 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Primary structure and processing of the Candida  
 tsukubaensis .alpha.-glucosidase. Homology with the  
 rabbit intestinal sucrase-isomaltase complex and human

lysosomal .alpha.-glucosidase  
AUTHOR: Kinsella B.T.; Hogan S.; Larkin A.; Cantwell B.A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Weis Center for Research, Geisinger Clinic, Danville,  
PA 17822, United States.  
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry, (1991), 202/2  
(657-664)  
CODEN: EJBCAI ISSN: 0014-2956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1991:22006426 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB The nucleotide \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* of a 4.39-kb DNA fragment encoding the .alpha.-glucosidase \*\*\*gene\*\*\* of *Candida tsukubaensis* is reported. The cloned \*\*\*gene\*\*\* contains a major open reading frame (ORF 1) which encodes the .alpha.-glucosidase as a single precursor polypeptide of 1070 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 119 kDa. N-terminal amino acid \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* analysis of the individual subunits of the purified enzyme, \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in the \*\*\*recombinant\*\*\* host *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, confirmed that the .alpha.-glucosidase precursor is proteolytically processed by removal of an N-terminal signal peptide to yield the two peptide subunits 1 and 2, of molecular masses 63-65 kDa and 50-52 kDa, respectively. Both subunits are secreted by the heterologous host *S. cerevisiae* in a glycosylated form. Coincident with its efficient \*\*\*expression\*\*\* in the heterologous host, the *C. tsukubaensis* .alpha.-glucosidase \*\*\*gene\*\*\* contains many of the canonical features of highly \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* *S. cerevisiae* genes. There is considerable \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* similarity between *C. tsukubaensis* .alpha.-glucosidase, the rabbit sucrase-\*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* complex (proSI) and human lysosomal acid .alpha.-glucosidase. The cloned DNA fragment from *C. tsukubaensis* contains a second open reading frame (ORF 2) which has the capacity to encode a polypeptide of 170 amino acids. The function and identity of the polypeptide encoded by ORF 2 is not known.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 22 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:20298398 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Molecular cloning and characterization of a rat  
intestinal sucrase-isomaltase cDNA. Regulation of  
sucrase-isomaltase gene expression by sucrose feeding

AUTHOR: Broyart J.-P.; Hugot J.-P.; Perret C.; Porteu A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U120, 44 Chemin de Ronde, 78110 Le Vesinet,  
France.

SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Gene Structure and  
Expression, (1990), 1087/1 (61-67)  
CODEN: BBGSD5 ISSN: 0167-4781

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
COUNTRY: Netherlands  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1990:20298398 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060829>>

AB To investigate the regulation of \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of intestinal sucrase-\*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* (SI) complex in response to sucrose feeding, we isolated a cDNA (RPSI.sub.1) encoding partially the pro-SI of rat intestinal mucosa. The \*\*\*clone\*\*\* consists of 1929 mRNA-derived nucleotides, which covered the region including the C-terminal part of the \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* and the N-terminal part of the sucrase in the final SI complex. Nucleotide and amino-acid sequences of RPSI.sub.1 were compared with their corresponding regions in rabbit pro-SI. A greater similarity was found in sucrase parts than in \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* parts of the two species. Northern blot analysis revealed that the mRNA levels of SI increased rapidly after sucrose force feeding, while those of rats fed a carbohydrate-free diet did not. These changes in mRNA levels correlated with the corresponding enzyme activities. The results demonstrate that the induction of SI activities is directly associated with an increase in SI mRNA levels. Our results also suggest that circadian modulation of SI transcription may occur in basic SI  
\*\*\*gene\*\*\* \*\*\*expression\*\*\*.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 22 Elsevier BIOBASE COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V.

on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005109764 ESBIODASE <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
 TITLE: Immediate early genes of glucocorticoid action on the  
 developing intestine  
 AUTHOR: Agbemaflle B.M.; Oesterreicher T.J.; Shaw C.A.; Henning  
 S.J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: S.J. Henning, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor  
 Plaza, Houston, TX 77030, United States.  
 E-mail: shenning@bcm.tmc.edu  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology - Gastrointestinal and  
 Liver Physiology, (2005), 288/5 51-5 (G897-G906), 50  
 reference(s)  
 CODEN: APGPDF ISSN: 0193-1857  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
 COUNTRY: United States  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Prior studies have demonstrated that glucocorticoid hormones elicit functional maturation of the small intestine as evidenced by their ability to induce increases in the \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of various digestive hydrolases, such as sucrase- \*\*\*isomaltase\*\*\* and trehalase. However, these increases have a lag time of .apprx.24 h, suggesting that they are secondary effects of hormone action. To identify candidate primary response genes, we performed microarray analysis on pooled RNA from jejunums of untreated postnatal day 8 mouse pups and from littermates who earlier received dexamethasone 2 h. Fluorescent dye-labeled samples were hybridized in quadruplicate to glass-spotted cDNA microarrays containing 15,000 cDNA clones from the National Institute of Aging cDNA \*\*\*clone\*\*\* set. Analysis of the resulting signals using relatively stringent criteria identified 66 transcripts upregulated and 36 down-regulated by 2 h of glucocorticoid treatment. Among the upregulated transcripts, the magnitude of the increase detected by microarray ranged from 1.4- to 16-fold. Selected mRNAs from throughout the range were subsequently analyzed by Northern blot analysis. Of 11 mRNAs chosen all were confirmed, and there was a strong correlation between the magnitude of the increase observed from the microarray analysis and from Northern blot analysis. Additional time points showed that these transcripts peaked between 2 and 6 h and had returned to baseline by 24 h. \*\*\*Gene\*\*\* ontology analysis showed pleiotropic effects of dexamethasone on the developing intestine and pointed to genes in the development category as being likely candidates for mediation of glucocorticoid-induced maturation of intestinal function. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 the American Physiological Society.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:136739 CABA <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19991610072  
 TITLE: Isolation and characterization of the gene encoding  
 the starch debranching enzyme limit dextrinase from  
 germinating barley  
 AUTHOR: Kristensen, M.; Lok, F.; Planchot, V.; Svendsen, I.;  
 Leah, R.; Svensson, B.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Carlsberg Laboratory, Gamle  
 Carlsberg Vej 10, DK-2500 Valby, Denmark.  
 SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Protein Structure and  
 Molecular Enzymology, (1999) Vol. 1431, No. 2, pp.  
 538-546. 33 ref.  
 ISSN: 0167-4838  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Oct 1999  
 Last Updated on STN: 12 Oct 1999

AB The \*\*\*gene\*\*\* encoding the starch debranching enzyme limit dextrinase [ \*\*\*oligo\*\*\* - \*\*\*1\*\*\* , \*\*\*6\*\*\* - \*\*\*glucosidase\*\*\* ], LD, from barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), was isolated from a genomic phage library using a barley cDNA \*\*\*clone\*\*\* as probe. The \*\*\*gene\*\*\* encodes a protein of 904 amino acid residues with a calculated molecular mass of 98.6 kDa. This is in agreement with a value of 105 kDa estimated by SDS-PAGE. The coding \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* is interrupted by 26 introns varying in length from 93 bp to 825 bp. The 27 exons vary in length from

53 bp to 197 bp. Southern blot analysis shows that the limit dextrinase \*\*\*gene\*\*\* was present as a single copy in the barley genome. \*\*\*Gene\*\*\* \*\*\*expression\*\*\* was high during germination and the steady state transcription level reached a maximum at day 5 of germination. The deduced amino acid \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* corresponds to the protein \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* of limit dextrinase purified from germinating malt, as determined by automated N-terminal sequencing of tryptic fragments coupled with matrix assisted laser desorption mass spectrometry. The sequenced peptide fragments cover 70% of the entire protein \*\*\*sequence\*\*\*, which shows 62% and 77% identity to that of starch debranching enzymes from spinach and rice, and 37% identity to Klebsiella pullulanase. \*\*\*Sequence\*\*\* alignment supports the multidomain architecture and identifies both secondary structure elements of the catalytic ([beta]/[alpha])8-barrel substrate, catalytic residues, and specificity associated motifs characteristic of members of the glycoside hydrolase family 13 which cleave [alpha]-1,6-glucosidic bonds. Distribution of the secondary structure elements to individual exons was observed.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:74111 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Outcome prediction and risk classification in childhood leukemia

INVENTOR(S): Willman, Cheryl L., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Helman, Paul, Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Veroff, Robert, Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Mosquera-Caro, Monica, Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Davidson, George S., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Martin, Shawn B., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Atlas, Susan R., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Andries, Erik, Rio Rancho, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Kang, Huining, Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Shuster, Jonathan J., Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES  
 Wang, Xuefei, Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Harvey, Richard C., Placitas, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Haaland, David M., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES  
 Potter, Jeffrey W., Albuquerque, NM, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2006063156 A1 20060323  
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-729895 A1 20031205 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2002-432064P 20021206 (60)  
 US 2002-432077P 20021206 (60)  
 US 2002-432078P 20021206 (60)  
 US 2003-510904P 20031014 (60)  
 US 2003-510968P 20031014 (60)  
 US 2003-527610P 20031205 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: COLEMAN SUDOL SAPONE, P.C., 714 COLORADO AVENUE, BRIDGE  
 PORT, CT, 06605-1601, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 23 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 12227

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Genes and gene expression profiles useful for predicting outcome, risk classification, cytogenetics and/or etiology in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). OPAL1 is a novel gene associated with outcome and, along with other newly identified genes, represent a novel therapeutic targets.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:121054 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Androgen-regulated PMEPA1 gene and polypeptides  
INVENTOR(S): Srivastava, Shiv, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES  
Moul, Judd W., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES  
Xu, Linda L., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004092469 A1 20040513  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-434479 A1 20030509 (10)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-390045, filed  
on 18 Mar 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.  
No. US 2001-769482, filed on 26 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat.  
No. US 6566130

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-178772P 20000128 (60)  
US 2000-179045P 20000131 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,, GARRETT & DUNNER,  
L.L.P., Two Freedom Square, 11955 Freedom Drive,  
Reston, VA, 20190-5675

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 5150

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to the androgen-regulated gene, PMEPA1, and  
proteins encoded by this gene, including variants and analogs thereof.  
Also provided are other androgen-regulated nucleic acids, a  
polynucleotide array containing these androgen-regulated nucleic acids,  
and methods of using the polynucleotide array in the diagnosis and  
prognosis of prostate cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:244304 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
TITLE: Method of detecting androgen-regulated gene  
INVENTOR(S): Srivastava, Shiv, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES  
Moul, Judd W., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES  
Xu, Linda L., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES  
Segawa, Takehiko, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of  
Military Medicine (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003170713 A1 20030911  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-390045 A1 20030318 (10)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-769482, filed on 26 Jan  
2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6566130

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-178772P 20000128 (60)  
US 2000-179045P 20000131 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP,  
1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 4387  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB This invention relates to androgen-regulated nucleic acids, a  
polynucleotide array containing these androgen-regulated nucleic acids,  
and methods of using the polynucleotide array in the diagnosis and

prognosis of prostate cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:240330 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Nucleic acid and amino acid sequences relating to  
Enterococcus faecalis for diagnostics and therapeutics

INVENTOR(S): Doucette-Stamm, Lynn A., 14 Flanagan Dr., Framingham,  
MA, United States 01701  
Bush, David, 205 Holland St., Somerville, MA, United  
States 02144

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6617156 B1 20030909  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1998-134000 19980813 (9)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1997-55778P 19970815 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Mosher, Mary E.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genome Therapeutics Corporation  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,5,14  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 13738

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides isolated polypeptide and nucleic acid sequences  
derived from Enterococcus faecalis that are useful in diagnosis and  
therapy of pathological conditions; antibodies against the polypeptides;  
and methods for the production of the polypeptides. The invention also  
provides methods for the detection, prevention and treatment of  
pathological conditions resulting from bacterial infection.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:136964 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>

TITLE: Androgen-regulated gene expressed in prostate tissue

INVENTOR(S): Srivastava, Shiv, Potomac, MD, United States  
Moul, Judd W., Bethesda, MD, United States  
Xu, Linda L., Rockville, MD, United States  
Segawa, Takehiko, Rockville, MD, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of  
Military Medicine, Rockville, MD, United States (U.S.  
corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6566130 B1 20030520  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-769482 20010126 (9)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-178772P 20000128 (60)  
US 2000-179045P 20000131 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Myers, Carla J.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sakelaris, Sally

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3653

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to androgen-regulated nucleic acids, a



polynucleotide array containing these androgen-regulated nucleic acids,  
and methods of using the polynucleotide array in the diagnosis and  
prognosis of prostate cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:93796 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060829>>  
TITLE: Genes expressed in lung cancer  
INVENTOR(S): Lasek, Amy W., Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003065157 A1 20030403  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-116802 A1 20020404 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-281593P 20010404 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: INCYTE GENOMICS, INC., 3160 PORTER DRIVE, PALO ALTO,  
CA, 94304  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 4232

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a combination comprising a plurality of  
cDNAs which are differentially expressed in a respiratory disorder and  
which may be used in their entirety or in part to diagnose, to stage, to  
treat, or to monitor the treatment of a subject with a respiratory  
disorder.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

L1 QUE ((OLIGOSACCHARIDE (W) ALPHA-1,6-GLUCOSIDASE) OR OLIGO-1,6-G

L2 6679 S L1  
L3 1194 S (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L2  
L4 86 S (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT) (S) L3  
L5 1 S HYDROLY? (S) L4  
L6 1 S STARCH (S) L4  
L7 0 S BIFIDOBACTERI? (S) L4  
L8 0 S BIFIDO? (S) L4  
L9 44 DUP REM L4 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L10 22 S EXPRESS? (S) L9

=> log y